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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/572,866 | 04/05/2006 | Jurgen J.L. Hoppenbrouwers | GB 030184 | 2099 |
| 24737 7590 07/21/2009 PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS P.O. BOX 3001 PRIA DOLLET MANOR NIV 10510 | | | EXAMINER | |
| | | | SADIO, INSA | |
| BRIARCLIFF | BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510 | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2629 | |
| | | | | |
| | | | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
| | | | 07/21/2009 | PAPER |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 10/572,866 | HOPPENBROUWERS ET AL. | | | | |
| Office Action Summary | Examiner | Art Unit | | | | |
| | INSA SADIO | 2629 | | | | |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply | | | | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | | | | | | |
| Status | | | | | | |
| 1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 Ju</u> | ne 2009. | | | | | |
| • | action is non-final. | | | | | |
| <i>,</i> — | Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is | | | | | |
| | closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | | | | |
| 4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application. | 4)⊠ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application. | | | | | |
| 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. | | | | | | |
| 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. | | | | | | |
| 6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected. | | | | | | |
| 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. | | | | | | |
| 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or | election requirement. | | | | | |
| Application Papers | | | | | | |
| 9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| 10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>05 April 2006</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). | | | | | | |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). | | | | | | |
| 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. | | | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of: | | | | | | |
| ·— ·— | 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage | | | | | | |
| application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | | | | | | |
| * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. | | | | | | |
| 200 the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Attachment(s) 1) M Notice of References Cited (RTO 902) 4) United to References Cited (RTO 902) | | | | | | |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date | | | | | | |
| 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application | | | | | | |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Uther: | | | | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/02/2009 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanauchi et al. (US Publication number 2003/0197472), hereinafter referenced as Kanauchi, in view of Morita (US Publication Number 2002/0196241).

As of claim 1, Kanauchi discloses Drive unit and drive method of light-emitting display panel. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said a method of illuminating an active matrix electroluminescent display device comprising an array of display pixels arranged in rows and columns, the method comprising, at any point in time, illuminating a plurality of rows of pixels, the plurality of rows defining at least two visible bands of

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rows separated by a non-illuminated band; and wherein at most 75% of the rows are illuminated at any point in time.

Kanauchi does not teach wherein said the at least two visible bands of rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction over time such that at least two visible bands of rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time.

However, Morita teaches the at least two visible bands of rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction over time such that at least two visible bands of rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time (see fig. 8B, fig. 8C).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kanauchi's drive method with the teaching of Morita's scan-drive circuit to display images, because this is an alternate way to manufacture a display device.

As of claim 2, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said each visible band of rows of pixels comprises a plurality of adjacent rows of pixels (see paragraph [0072], display region).

As of claim 3, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said image data for different frames of the image to be displayed are displayed in the different visible bands (see paragraph [0078], [0079]).

As of claim 4, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said each visible band of rows of pixels

comprises a plurality of sequential alternate rows of pixels (see paragraph [0072], [0073]).

As of claim 5, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Morita teaches wherein said one visible band of rows comprises only odd rows and another visible band of rows comprises only even rows (see paragraph [0193], [0213]).

As of claim 6, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 1 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said at most 50% of the rows are illuminated at any point in time (see paragraphs [0072], [0074], (equivalent to partial display)).

As of claim 7, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 6 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said at most 30% of the rows are illuminated at any point in time (see paragraphs [0072], [0074], (equivalent to partial display)).

As of claim 8, Kanauchi discloses Drive unit and drive method of light-emitting display panel. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said An active matrix electroluminescent display device comprising an array of display pixels arranged in rows and columns, and row driver circuitry for illuminating a plurality of rows of pixels simultaneously (see Fig. 5), the plurality of rows defining at least two visible bands of rows separated by non- illuminated bands wherein the row driver circuitry comprises means for illuminating each row for at most 75% of the frame period, such that the illuminated rows define at least two visible bands of rows of pixels which scroll in the column direction over time (see Fig. 12).

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Kanauchi does not teach wherein said "...such that at least two visible bands of rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time."

However, Morita teaches wherein said "...such that at least two visible bands of rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time" (see fig. 8B, fig. 8C).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Kanauchi's drive method with the teaching of Morita's scan-drive circuit to display images, because this is an alternate way to manufacture a display device.

As of claim 9, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 8 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said further comprising a frame buffer (22) for storing image data (see Fig. 2 [data driver]).

As of claim 10, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 8 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said the frame buffer stores an amount of data corresponding to a single frame of image data (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

As of claim 11, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 10 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said data is written into the frame buffer (22) progressively frame by frame in sequence, such the frame buffer (22) stores partial data for two adjacent frames, and wherein data is read out from the frame buffer at two locations simultaneously (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

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As of claim 12, Kanauchi as modified by Morita teaches the imitations of claim 10 above. Further, Kanauchi teaches wherein said the two locations contain data from different adjacent frames of image data (see paragraph [0073], [0076], [0042], Fig. 13).

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 06/02/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. On page 7 of applicant's arguments, applicant agues that "It is undisputed that "Kanauchi does not teach wherein said the at least two bands of rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction over time such that at least two bands of rows of pixels change horizontal position from one time to a next time." (See, Final Office Action, page 2.) Morita is cited to provide that which is admitted missing from Kanauchi, however, it is respectfully submitted that reliance on Morita is misplaced." The examiner respectfully disagrees because the combination of Kanauchi and Morita clearly teaches the claimed invention. Morita shows two bands of rows of pixels scrolling in the column direction and two bands of rows of pixels scrolling in the horizontal direction (please see rejection above).

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to INSA SADIO whose telephone number is (571)270-5580. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY through FRIDAY 8am to 5pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on 571-272-7674. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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/INSA SADIO/ Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/Amare Mengistu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629